TERMS.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

Sixth Street, a few doors south of Penn. Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

BY CATHABINE LEDYARD.

CHAP. VIII-Continued.

who have never passed through sor-whom God is but the Bountiful Giver,

reat Preserver, cannot love Him as they whom he has revealed himself the Com-

r and Healer. Happiness hardens the

and wiped them with the hairs of her head?

made Grace yet more anxious for the forgive-

ness of her parents. Putting aside all the re-sentment and pride which had hitherto come

new-found joy. When the letter was des

previous, and awaited the reply without impa-

She was sitting one morning, trying to

ience, though with much of hope.

Marsh, Publisher, 25 Cornhill, Boston.

THE NEW ENGLANDER for November.

Published by Hermann J. Meyer, New York.

Part 8 contains four fine steel engravings-

THE SHERINAH for November. Vol. 2-No. 1.

Ten original articles are indexed. Among

them, we notice the Personal Experience of

Judge Edmonds, of New York, with the popu-

lar phenomena of Spiritual Manifestations.

Probably the most interesting article in this

number is the first, entitled, Joshua the Scer :

by a Mystic. The most striking feature is its

modification of the great radicalism of the day,

the anti-divinity of Christ, by asserting the

divinity of all humanity. It is argued that God

is not a Trinity, but a multitudinity, as it

were—every man being a receptacle of God in

a proportion commensurate with the truthful-

ness of his life; that God's most wonderful and

most comprehensive revelation of Himself is in

the individual consciousness of every human

being; that none, however lowly, however frail,

can be shut out from this inspiration of the

ted Christ's idenity with the race, and the race's

CAPTAIN KYD; or, the Wizard of the Son. By J. H.

Ingraham. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by Shillington & Co., Pa. avenue, Washington,

This book attained a wide popularity at its

Holy Spirit, and that in this fact is demonstrate

the terrible wrongs of slavery.

most eloquent tribute.

was calmer than for a long time

er mind was the reformation

the longed to do him some

y difficult to benefit him in

rarely with her. He hated

ated the sight of Grace's

atures; he hated the quiet

d air, which ill health and en her. She knew these solved to be cheerful, and make

TORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

The National Era is Published Weekly, or renth Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. ried every form of argument to convince her.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

All communications to the Era, whether on busines of the paper or for publication, should be adressed to

G. Bailey, Washington, D. C. you might do that, if you were ever so hap-

remain as I am."

rents were gone, and she was left alone again. She strove against repining, she tried to fulfill appear more lovely to that young man very duty, but her attainments in the Chrishad great possessions, or to the sorrowing woman who washed his feet with her tears. ian life were slow, and failed to satisfy her ardent spirit. Night after night, as she reviewed the actions of the day, and found herself erring always, perfect never, she grew almost disheartened. She was of a haughty, self-re-The reconciliation with her Heavenly Father liant nature, which education had strengthened and developed. This perpetual defeat, where she most wished to succeed, harassed her, and she found her only refuge in perpetual effort. between them, she wrote freely of her errors and her repentance, of her sorrows and her Freed from despondency, she was in great danger of spiritual pride. It was very difficult for her to feel that she "overcame" not by any virtue of her own, but only through the grace of another; it was hard for her, when she triumphed, to triumph only "in the La" Thus frame some plan of usefulness; she did not her duty only to "watch and pray," but habor as well. The subject that her life was an almost incessant self-conquest. You must not think from this that Grace

> that she could be cheerful in her circumstances, one would think; but the inward peace is not ith its old furniture and dependent on the outward condition.
>
> The parents wrote often and most affection The parents wrote often and most affectionately to her. Mr. Lindley had resolved to retire from business, and to reside in the city where his child's abode seemed fixed. The

home as attractive as possible. .rms for him now; still it was her duty As regarded any hope of benefiting Seymour, she had been disappointed. She might be ever so cheerful, ever so kind, but that did not render her society valuable to him. That A lady and gentleman want to see you, ma'am." said the little errand-girl of the estabishment, appearing at the door.
Visiters were very unusual with Grace, and she wondered who these were. "Oh! if it

The author of this little book suffered a six escape of a slave from that State. It is a plain, earnest story, and demonstrates anew

and Poets;" while Fairy tales have sprung, as if by the impulse of Fairy power, from countto our table; and the present is an unusually from all languages, almost, are being inoculainteresting number. It contains Question and | ted upon our literature, till one is at a loss to Answer: Vicarious Religion: Life and Letters | decide what is fittest for his little ones, among the infinite array that every book-store presents. This is as it should be, for no argument is more false than that which contends that it delife, Laterature of Slavery, John Pitkin | demeans one's powers to compel them to such Worton; James L. Kingeley. This last is a labor. There can be no higher discipline for commemorative address delivered in the change an author, who would paint human nature of Yale College, by Prof. Thatcher, and is a truly, than writing for children. Their very want of education, cultivation, and conventionalism, by securing them against prejudice, pre-MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Vol. 1-Parts 8, 9, and 10.

of Washington's House at Mount Vernon : Eroias, their minds fly direct to the one great islangen, Bavaria; Cape Horn; and a Masked sue which comprehends all others, namely, the Ball at the Opera House in Paris. The first plate is accompanied by a concise yet compretruth, the naturalness of a production. hensive sketch of the character and career of We mean this to apply only to such writers Washington, from the pen of Horace Greeley. s depict the simple history of life, the play of Parts 9 and 10 contain, each, four handsome he emotions and conflicts of the passions. Of course, we do not contend that the minds of engravings, of various localities of historic re-

> The plan of the book before us is beautifully onceived and well executed. Geological prosesses and facts of Natural History are described in a style natural, easy, and compreensive, while charming little essays are made to illustrate, in divers ways, the distinction between truth and falsehood; and the sweet iingle of rhyme is made the vehicle of touching stories and earnest lessons, which cannot fail

> > SALE OF SLAVES IN WASHINGTON

Piano Forte. Household and Kitchen Furniture Negro Boy, Horses, Harness, Carryall, Carts, Farming Utensils, &c., at Auction.-On Saturday morning, December 11, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, I shall sell without reserve, &c., &c., at twelve o'clock— One Negro Boy, 18 years of age.

Carryall, 2 carts, wheelbarrow. Hay rake, 2 ploughs, cultivator. Hay cart, lot of farm harness, &c. Terms, cash.

first appearance, some years since. It ranks among the best of its author, and abounds in striking contrasts, startling incident, and at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th graphic description. AN ARGUMENT ON THE "FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT." By Thomas H. Talbot, of the Cumberland Bar, We have not had leisure to look as carefully nto this pamphlet as we could wish; but, so far as we have seen, it strikes us as being s most able and elaborate exposition of the many flaws and discrepancies contained in that abominable piece of trickery, accomplished two years ago by Southern bravado and Northern

apostacy, called the Fugitive Slave Act. PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. Nos 28 and 29 By Benson J. Lossing. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

There is no falling off from the hitherto character of this elegant publication in the present numbers. They abound with finely-executed portraits, sketches, maps, fac similes of autographs, &c., &c.

rean Likeness of the Beast with seven heads and ten horns : with his footprints and the number of his name, &c., &c. By Isaac Gayman.

This singular and lengthy title covers a sort of allegorical onslaught upon Odd Fellowship

use of Mechanics and Schools. By Wm. Minfinnie,

The London Art Journal says of this work :

her words. Mr. Lindley did not think so, and question did not suit the Hunkers, yet in some

but her resolution was fixed.
"Well, you will go home with us, and make a good long visit, at least," said her mother; pily married."
"It is not best," Grace answered. "Dear

mamma, I have a task before me; let me begin it at once; to go home with you would unfit ne for it. How hard it would be to leave you and come back here; much harder than to They returned without her. "Poor child!"

emarked Mr. Lindley to his wife, "she has all the zeal of a new convert. I dare say that she rather rejoices in the prospect of her trials, because she expects to overcome them."
"I think," replied Caroline, "that she looked like anything but rejoicing, when she bade us good-bye this morning."

CHAP, IX.

Grace found it very desolate when her pa-

was stern or bigoted. She had never been as gentle, as patient, as uniformly cheerful, in the whole course of her existence. It was strange

The parents wrote orten and the city to her. Mr. Lindley had resolved to retire from business, and to reside in the city where his child's abode seemed fixed. The prospect of having her father and mother near long ago, of whose influence upon my heart I would fain give you a trace to-day.

I remember of being awakened unusually long ago, one Christmas morning.

she was good, a great deal better than he deserved, he often acknowledged to himself; but to tell me. only could be!" she exclaimed an end of these were. The from the pulpits of New England villages. The fact, that among the chief of word particles. The fact, that among the chief of word particles. The stocking in the chimney corner the night before, for good Santa Claus to such as the said the meaning of these two claus.

SIX YEARS IN A GEORGIA PRISON. Narrative of and duties, is that of furnishing instruction of Lewis W. Paine. Written by himself. Bela and healthful pleasure to children. Hawthorne has given us his "Wonder Book" and "Arm Chair;" Bourne his "Little Silverstring;" years imprisonment in Georgia, for aiding the Grace Greenwood her "Pets" and "Recollections;" and Eliza Sproat has lent her exquisite genius to the making of "Stories for Children eminently qualifies them for criticism of the highest type. Their standard is nature, pure and unadulterated. Untrammelled by any

> children are competent to dive into the fathomess profundities of metaphysical and philosophical speculation.

> o delight and instruct.

Also, a Negro Girl.

3 horses, saddles, bridles, and harness.

JAS. C. McGUIRE,

The above advertisement appeared in the National Intelligencer for several days prior to the sale. Pursuant thereto, a crowd collected street, on Tuesday morning. After the sale of horses, cows, and farming utensils, the human cattle were put up, viz: a boy - years old and a girl - years old. On putting up the boy, the auctioneer said that he would give any man \$25 if he would relieve him of the disagreeable duty of selling those children. No one offering to relieve him, he proceeded to sell them. He stated that he was informed that the boy was restricted to the District, which he believed was the fact; that the boy was deaf, had a running in his head, and was an invalid; that he was the pet of his mother, who was present, in great distress, and desired, as did also the relatives of the family to whom he belonged, not to be separated from him. These children were part of the estate of Jesse Brown, deceased, late proprietor of "Brown's Hotel; and it was known that Marshall Brown (one of the heirs) was present for the purpose of buying the boy, if sold at a reasonable price,

that he might not be separated from his mother. The bidding commenced, and he was struck off to Mr. Brown at \$325, when a man by the name of Naylor, a trader, claimed the bid as his, and insisted upon the negro being struck off to him. Mr. Brown averred that the bid was his, and claimed the boy. Naylor threatened to prosecute the auctioneer if he did not get him. After much cavilling among the bidders, the boy was again put up, and this man Naylor advanced the bid to \$330, when The author has been long engaged in Baltithe auctioneer, prompted by feelings of human-

others he must have satisfied them. On the whole, he is a good and worthy man, and ought to be returned. His opponents will be Gov. Barry and Charles E. Stuart. Barry was Governor for three terms. Stuart has been in Congress one term, and was beaten one term by Rev. Wm. Sprague. Free-Soiler and Whig. Both were good Free Soil men, but we hardly believe they are now. I heard Gov. Barry once at a public hotel in Adrian say, that when General Cass wrote his famous letter avowing his Anti-Wilmot Proviso doctrines, that he must have been deranged, or out of his head, for nobody in their right mind could deny the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territo-ries. However, when he got nominated over McClelland, (a Wilmot Proviso Democrat,) he came out in his message with very different views. We have but little doubt that Stuart has sold out to Hunkerism. We shall mark

these traitors to Freedom when the time comes

right. Our Governor elect, (McClelland,) we believe, maintains the integrity of his princi-ples, and was nominated for Governor, to keep him out of the United States Senate. For the National Era. BESSY: A CHRISTMAS MEMORY

BY HARRIET N. NOYES. Our annual festivals bring with them sorrowful memories. There is a vacant seat at many a board; there is a voice the less in the festal song; there is a smiling face gone, even from our own fireside, for which we look vainly, forgetting for a moment that the grave has shut it in from our sight forever. Few indeed are they for whom the merry Christmas is not the less merry for its memories of the absent or the dead; few are they to whom it is not the holier for the yearnings that come with it for the loved and lost; to whose hearts it brings no deeper feelings than are their wont, and no more earnest looking toward the better country. It was the festival of my childhood, when

queer twinkle to her eyes, which I had learned that she always wore when she had something

"He said the meaning of these two clauses was that 'in civil causes a trial by jury is to be had in those classes of cases in which it had been practiced down to the time when the Constitution was framed, and such trial is to be substantially in accordance with such modes of proceeding as had then existed, or might thereafter be devised by the Legislature, without impairing the right itself. But in all criminal cases the right to a trial by jury, action our borough, yet with a little exertion I am companied by the other privileges enumerated and defined, is absolutely to exist.

After stating the substance of sections 11 12, and 13, of the Act for the Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, he stated that they were in conflict with the Contitution in several particulars. The condiions of appeal were an infraction of the right to trial by jury. In order to obtain a trial by jury, the party must give security in a sum not less than \$200, with two sufficient sureies, to pay all fines and costs which might be adjudged against him, and must subject himself to the hazard of having the fine inflicted by the justice of the peace increased fivefold if the quantity of liquor seized should exceed, as in this case it did exceed, five gallons. In the onstitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of 'life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land,' the phrase 'the law of the land' had been construed to mean 'hy due process of

"This provision of the act also conflicted with section 14th of the Constitution, 'every man being presumed innocent until he is pro-nounced guilty by law, no act of security which is not necessary to secure an accused person shall be permitted. The act also conflicted with the clause requiring that the accused should be informed of 'the nature and cause of the accusation.' This act did not require that any particular person should be charged and in the case at bar the complaint charged no one. The process was detective also for want of certainty in specifying the liquors to

"It was also defective in not charging fully the crime upon which trial was to be had. The accused had not only an absolute right to trial by jury, but also a right to be so charged that when that trial takes place the jury should pass upon the whole charge. But the act propass upon the whole charge. But the act pro-vided, in the case of an appeal, where the liquors seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, he shall be adjudged a 'common seller,' and be sentenced as such, so that he might be convicted of this higher offence without being charg-ed with it, and without a trial by jury of one of the facts essential to constitute it. But even it the proceedings against the person and the property were repairable, and the only result was a forfeiture of the property, the complaint would be still so deficient in the requisite cer-tainty as to be bad for that cause.

"He consequently held the order of forfeit-

ure invalid; first, because there was no sufficient complaint; and, secondly, because the plaintiff was deprived of his property by a criminal prosecution, in which he neither had nor could have a trial by jury, without sub-mitting to conditions which the Legislature had no constitutional power to impose. The Court also thought the order not imply voida-ble, but absolutely void, the magistrates hav-ing no jurisdiction over the proceedings. And they gave judgment for the plaintiff on the murrer, with nominal damages.
"Judge Pitman concurred in the opinion."

FROM EUROPE

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 15th of December. Her passage has been prolonged by tempestuous weather. This steamer brings no political news of con

equence. The debate on the Budget in the British Parliament had been postponed to the ay subsequent to her sailing. The income of the Emperor of France had een fixed at 25,000,000 francs, (five millions of dollars,) and the French Princes are allowed a

lotation of 1,500,000 francs. M. Fould has been appointed Minister of State and of the household of Napoleon. The new Empire had been formally recogni nised by all the continental Government The Moniteur says that eight hundred polit-

declaration of the Empire. THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Brown & Shipley quote cotton steadier. Midling qualities had advanced 3.d.; other qualities unchanged. Fair Orleans 6d., middling 3.d., fair Mobile and Uplands 53.d., middling 3d. Breadstuffs were declining. Wheat ad declined 2d., and flour 1s. Sales of corn,

despatch from Pittsburgh announces the re-slection of Hon. George W. Jones to the Sencandidates receiving twenty-nine votes. He was

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1853. eagerly, the buds and blossoms in our garden; and when they were faded and dead in the autumn, we went up and down the woodlands, gathering the beech-nuts which the keen frost-king had thrown down with the yellow leaves. We rambled over the hillsides in the delightful days of October, hunting the harebells which still lingered in the crevices of the rocks, and we gathered with them rods of purple and scarlet berries, chickaberries nestling under dark, rich leaves, tufs of moss, and plumes of pine; and at nightfall we sat down wearily, and watched the sun set upon the mountains over the lake. In the spring we went out again, for there were violets blossoming all along the edges of the forest where the genial sunshine had fallen, and farther back in the shadow was the trailing arbutus, the glory of our Northern spring-time:

Darlings of the forest! Blossoming alone hen earth's grief is sorest For her jewels gone—

Ere the last snow-drift melts, your tender bads have blown.

Were your pure lips fashioned
Out of air and dow. ***
Starlight unimpassioned,
Dawn's most tender hue,
And scented by the woods that gathered sweets for

you? Were not mortal sorrow An immortal shade, Then would I to-morrow

Such a flower be made, And live in the dear woods where my last child-hood played." Then came another summer and autumn of

each day more beautiful and spiritual, until I looked at her again fearfully, and the dread of losing her came back upon me so strangely that it seemed a dark shadow about me every-where, by the fireside and on the hills, still a cloud-curtain to be lifted on earth no more.

Darling Bessy! Remembering her as I do now, with tearful wonder, those beautiful words of Mrs. Norton have a deep meaning to my heart : "Children! they are a sacred hap-Saint Nicholas was a verity established beyond question to my simile faith by the gifts which he left in the chimney corner for many years. In this world and the next! It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portuguese artist, Siquiera, in one of his sweet pic-tures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of Heaven; dividing it thus from the fiery vault beneath, with its groups of the damned and lost. For how many has this image been realized! How many have been saved from despair or sin by the voice or smile of these unconcious little ones!"

The fifth Christmas after the advent of our snow, such as the winter had not seen before. It was a dreary night to us, as we gathered closer to the fire-light, and listened to the wailing wind and the sleet, driving in rattling showers upon the windows. Father had gone to our inci and, for some mysterious reason, any opposition to up our stockings for our deep-seated hatred of the old parties against each other; and as that feeling is now being overcome, and a community of interest taking its place, we have reason to expect our cause

to make great progress in future. in our borough, yet with a little exertion I am Era. I trust that the truths you may lay before them during the year, will double this list of subscribers, and produce some fruit in the shape of Free Democratic votes, and a repudiation of the late Baltimore platforms.

Washington, Washington co., Pa., Dec. 23, 1852—I find it a very favorable time to canvass for new subscribers, since the great defeat

of the Whig party.
I am an old man, and in but feeble health and have not been able to give the subject that attention which its importance demands; yet have got eleven old subscriptions renewed, and

Kendall, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1852 .- Friends of Freedom, do not despair. We are now using no barrowed capital. The soldiers in our ranks now are of the true metal. . We are not contending for "loaves and fishes," but for Freedom. We are hale (Hale) and healthy, and are not at all disheartened. Tell our friends we are not dead up here in

York State, and never enjoyed so good political health before.

Westfield, Hamilton co., Indiana, Dec. 16, 1852.—It may be worthy of notice that in our township (Washington) in Hamilon county, Inthe Whigs cast for Scott 81 votes; and the Democrats cast for Pierce 41 votes. Our vote s still increasing, and we intend to continue our exertions in favor of freedom, until slavery

Lodersville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 20, 1852 .-Nearly all the Silver Grays and old Hunkers here are ashamed of their Baltimore platforms, and would rather hear any subject spoken of

Washington, Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1852 -Anti-Slavery sentiment is much more prevalent since than previous to the election. Whigs see that they have lost more voters than the Independent Democrats, and the Pierce Democrats feel so strong and comfortable since the lection that they can now afford to be honest

Jacksonville, Morgan co., Illinois, Dec. 15. 1852.—While writing on business, I have concluded to let you know the feelings of many Whigs and Democrats in this region. Perhaps the same feeling may be more extensive than we are aware. It is thought by many prominent men that new parties after this will be formed. Mr. Yates, a few days before he left formed. Mr. Yates, a lew days before he lead for Washington, remarked to me in conversa-tion, that he had but little doubt new parties would be formed—Hunker Whigs and Hunker Democrats on one side, and Liberal Democrats and Whigs on the other.

Randolph, Ohio.-We send this to these Calfornia friends as a holyday offering, and beg you to ask your readers if there are not some thousands of them who have friends in that country to whom they might wisely make a similar present. Is there a place where two dollars worth of good reading will be worth

Savannah, Ashland co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1852. With no very great exertion on my part, I have succeeded in raising for you the above club. Among these subscribers are Whigs and Democrats, or those who have chosen to call themselves such; but they have recorded their last vote on the side of the oppressor. The Free Democracy here are quite "unterrified" at the Democracy here are quite "unterrified" at the result of the last election. "We have just began to fight." This exclamation of the celebrated naval hero is emblazoned on our banners, and has become our watchword. Under it we show an embattled front, that all the myrmidons of oppression will never penetrate.

Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1852 .-Many are astonished at the number of votes polled in their own localities, and this to my mind only goes to show what they would have done, had they taken the watchword our ene-mies often use, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We feel that we have done great of liberty. We see that we have done greathings in Oswego county. It is known to you the number of votes polled; but it is not so well known to you the disadvantages we had to contend with. With a partial organization, to contend with. With a partial organization, we have been able to bring out over two thousand tried friends of humanity. Is it not a permanent foundation, on which to build a structure that shall rear its head far above all opposing influences? As we were the banner county in the recent contest, so we hope to be the one that shall first be redeemed from the power of Hunkeriam. The proposition of your correspondent, E. B. Fairfield, is thought by many as a good one; and should it be matured, I

write off a copy of the following form of petition, get as many signers as possible, and for-ward without delay to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Newspapers favorable to the movement will please copy. WESTMORELAND. FORM OF PETITION.

resentatives of Pennsylvania, in General As-The undersigned, citizens of -

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Rep

espectfully ask your honorable bodies not to necesse the militia tax, but pass an act which will transfer the present tax to school directors, to be applied by them to common school pur-poses. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Honesdale, Dec. 29, 1852-I sincerely thank you for your able exposure of the abominable proscription, in the Senate, of Messrs. Hale, Sumner, and Chase. It is decidedly rich to hear Mr. Bright speak of these gentlemen as being "outside of healthful organizations." when every new development shows the cor-ruption of the old parties. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel, and none the less so when

Sugar Grove, Warren co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1852. I arrived in our village on the day of election, and communicated to the friends of liberty that I had received a sheet of State and electoral tickets in the Era; there was a rally made, and a County and State ticket got up as soon as possible; and by 11 o'clock we got our wandering, and she who went with me grew ticket out, to the surprise of the two old parties; and the result was, there were forty-one votes found in the box for the candidates of the Free Democracy. I do not know that there was a Liberty ticket in any other town in the county. There were some preparations made for the Presidential election, a few meetings held, and lectures by Dr. James Catlin and others. I have not seen the official returns of the county; but from the best information I have had, the result of the election was, that in the town of Sugar Grove there were 78 votes for the Hale and Julian electors; in Pine Grove, 38; in Freehold, 51; and in Spring Creek and Brokensbraw there were some few votes given, the number I do not know. I would here correct a mistake that occurred in the official vote of Pennsylvania, published in the Era a few weeks since—I think in the number of the 25th November. The liberty vote of Warren county is put down at 60, when it should have been

Terrytown, Bradford co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1852. Bessy brought with it a storm of sleet and Mr. Wilmot's popularity carried the Free Soil Democrats of this district for General Pierce at the late election; but I have heard several o them say, since the election, that they will never again vote for Pierce, or any other candidate, on such a platform. Of this there is no certainty; hundreds of men, in almost every

district, follow in the wake of a few party ist lam fearful that Mr. Wilmot, in the The Sees Soil, is like the class of persons adjourned till Monder, vi 4, 5, 6, "impos-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28. After several ineffective attempts to transact

business, a quorum not being present, the WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, submitted : resolution to the effect that the reporters of the House should be instructed not to report, in

the Daily Globe, speeches not delivered in the House, when publishing its proceedings; and called attention to a speech published in the "Globe" of yesterday, attacking the administration of the standard of tration, professing to have been delivered by mart, of Maine, but which was not de livered, and consequently no reply could be

Mr. Smart stated, in reply, that not having an opportunity of delivering the remarks allo he therefore gave notice of his intending to publish them; and went on to charge th Government with neglecting the interests of his constituents, in a case where a highhanded outrage had been committed by the Spanish authorities of Havana, in the seigure of vessels belonging to citizens of the State of Maine, and the imprisonment and condemnation of the

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia spoke in relation t

the impracticability of restricting the reporters in the way proposed.

Mr. Freeman, of Miss., submitted an amend ment, restricting debate to matters legitimate ly under discussion, which at present is en joined by the rules, but from which it has be some the practice to depart, as exemplified in

the political speeches of last session, and the offensive allusions of Mr. Giddings. After some further discussion as to the rules the resolution was adopted, with a provise that nothing therein shall be construed to prevent a member from correcting and reviing his speech—a motion to lay the resolution on the table having previously failed-yeas 44.

nays 92.
The resolution of Mr. Harris, of Tennesse relative to receiving reports of committees, upon which no quorum could he found to vote yesterday and Monday, again came up in the

egular course of business.

A motion was made to lay the resolution or the table, and tellers having been appointed there was only 67 voting in the affirmative and 39 in the negative-no quorum. The House then adjourned

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30. The Speaker announced that a quorum of nembers was not present, and therefore the ournal of yesterday could not now be read. Mr. Dean moved that there be a call of the louse, as without a quorum they could not ad-

ourn over until Monday. The Speaker, by unanimous consent, laid be fore the House a communication from Messrs B. B. French, J. C. Rives, and John W. Maury inviting the members and their officers to at tend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Jackson, on the 8th of

January next.

The question was then taken, shall there be a call of the House? and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 79, nays 55.

Mr. Hunter moved that when the House ad ourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The House resumed the further considera-tion of the following resolution, introduced several days since by Mr. Harris, of Tennesser

special order of this House, after to-day, to call the committees for reports until all the comshall be put upon its passage unless by the unanimous consent of the House: And provided, further, That any bill reported and proposed to be put upon its passage, if objected to, may be withdrawn by the gentleman reporting it. The question pending was on laying the resolution upon the table; which the House decided in the negative; and then rejected it-year

67, nays 73.

Mr. Doty asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution in relation to banking in the District of Columbia.

proposing a remedy for the evil adverted to, out for the last eight months had been unable to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee for the District of Columbia. Mr. McMullen called for the regular order f business, saying he would object to everything else.
On motion, the House then adjourned until

Last week, Congress did nothing, the festivi-

more certain its success

Newton, Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1852.-We are much chagrined that we did not (when a little effort would have done it) exert ourselves to elect the Hon. Charles Francis Adams to Congress - the eloquent son of an eloquent father-and a man whose heart is in the right place. But the remissness of Free-Soilers in has taught a lesson which I trust we shall not be slow to forget-that "the price of liberty s eternal vigilance."

Dexter, Washtenaw co , Mich., Dec. 18, 1852. Since election, party lines have been so much slackened, that it is much easier procuring subscribers for papers that advocate the claims of freedom, than it was in the midst of a heated contest. There are tens of thousands who voted with the old parties at the last election, who look back upon the principles involved in that contest with no other than feelings of disgust. Franklin, Lenawee co., Mich, Dec. 14, 1852.

It affords me real pleasure to be able to in-orease your subscription list by the addition of five or six new names, because it affords evidence of the spread of sound principles and the ultimate success of our righteous cause. I have been amused, in my canvass for subscribers, at some of the reasons for refusing to subscribe; Canvasser .- " Mr. C., will you subscribe for

the National Era? It is a good paper." "No. sir, for I never knew any one take the Era but he became an Abolitionist."

Like the Florentine philosopher, he refuses

to look through your telescope, for fear of being convinced of his error West Troy, Dec. 25, 1852.—Are the Free emocracy to be told, and duped into the beheard the wise say that happiness is not so unlief, that the "influences at Washington" are any other or any different from those which

have emanated from there, through the speeches of such men as John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, S. P. Chase, and others equally eminent, and of whom we are equally proud?
Would to Heaven that our Washington influences were increased a thousand fold; that the principles set forth and advocated in the columns of the Era were pressed home upon the heart and conscience of every voter in the nation. We should then expect speedily to see the demon of oppression "fall as lightning from heaven, and the genius of freedom en-

throned in his stead." For the National Era. COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR. MARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. CHAP. I.

The Collegian's Supper. Filled is life's goblet to the brim."-Longfellow. INDIA!" exclaimed Mark Sutherland, riselective head of his table, and waving high send for the solution. A young pecialty the young men and the solution. A young pecialty the young men and the solution and the solution of "INDIA!" exclaimed Mark Sutherland, ri-

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

From Sou h America. ware are not all the calamities they have to provide against in that quarter of the world. Diseases incidental to our own climate also find their way there, as will be seen by

the remedy they seek for protection. VALPARAISO, CHILI, S. A., July 24, 1848. DRAR SIR: We have the pleasure to report, on your ship sold, and a pressing demand for more, which must await the arrival of further supplies. Lis success in curing diseases of the lungs, and its consequent notoriety, has exceld any medicine over used in this country. Most of on remedies here are imported from England, and some of them as e rich and valuable; but no product of medical skill from that or any other quarter has ever wen so fully the confi

most distinguished citizens, from the fact that Genera Bulnes, President of the Republic, and the highest officer in the State, was cured of a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs by its use. He allows us to send his name, and

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work by every lover of God and man; for the way, teaching school one half the year to pay wider its diffusion, the greater its good, and the my college expenses for the other, until I find myself in some lawyer's shop, in arrears with my landlady, in debt to my washerwoman-detesting to walk up the street, because I should pass the tailor's store-abhorring to walk down it, because I should be sure to see the shoemaker standing in his door. With no more comfort or convenience in my life than can be enjoyed between my little back-chamber, up four pair of stairs in a cheap boarding house, and the our recent Congressional election in this State straight-backed chair and high-topped desk of the law shop. And no more love, or hope or poetry, in my life, than may be found bound up between the covers of Coke upon Lyttleton. Or perhaps I shall turn private tutor, and advertise, 'A highly respectable young gentleman, a graduate of Yale College, wishes to obtain,' &c.; and you, who will be by this time the grave head of a family, with several little domestic liabilities, will probably answer the advertisement; and I shall find myself teaching the names of the keys of knowledge to young

Mark and his brothers. Oh!" "Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!" laughed Sutherland.

"Oh, you'll patronize me, rather! You'll be kind to me; for you'll say to yourself and friends, 'He was a college friend of mine, poor fellow.' I fancy I hear and see you saying it now, with that careless, cordial, jolly conde-

"Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! My dear Lincoln! My dear fellow, why should that be? Why should you be pettifogger or peda-gogue, unless you have a vocation for it? Why ould anybody do what they don't want to do? Life is rich-full of wealth, and love, and joy, and glory. Enter and take possession."
"Enter and take possession! Yes, that is what you can do. Life is full of wealth, and love, and joy, and glory, for you, indeed; and you can afford to mock me with those words!
But, never mind, my fine flamingo! I have

equally distributed after all. And I, for one, don't believe this cake of comfort is going to be so very unjustly divided between us, or that you will have all the white sugar on the top, and all the burnt paper at the bottom." "See here, my friend, remember that we good-for-nothing Mississippians are not initiated into the mysteries of the kitchen, and therefore I don't understand your culinary figure of

speech at all." "Oh, go on! go on! You're a young bear!"
"A young bear! Comrades! Oh, they are
all gone! A young bear? Oh, I suppose he alludes to my black whiskers and hair, and my shag overcoat!"

"I mean your trouble is all before you!"
"Trouble? Oh, my dear boy, that is a word without a meaning! Trouble? What is trouble? What idea is the word designed to represent? Trouble? Oh, my dear fellow, it is all a mistake, a mere notion, a superstition, a prejudice; a saying of old folks, who, being near the verge of departure from this bright, glad, joyous, jubilant world, vainly try to console themselves by slandering it as a world of trouble, and talk of a better one to which they are progressing. If this world in itself is not 'good,' as the Creator pronounced it to be in the beginning, by

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